Hiroshi HARA*: Critical notes on some type specimens of East-Asiatic plants in foreign herbaria (11)

原 寛*: 欧米にある東亜植物基準標本の検討 (11)

30) **Quercus sessilifolia** Blume and **Q. paucidentata** Franchet. In 1926 and again in 1939, Nakai noted that the type of *Q. sessilifolia* Blume at Leiden is quite different from 'Tsukubane-gashi' (Japanese name of the oak), to which Blume's name had long been applied, and he adopted a manuscript name, *Q. paucidentata* Franchet, for the latter. I have examined the type of *Q. sessilifolia* at Leiden in 1954, and compared it with Japanese specimens of 'Tsukubane-gashi.' The type is a sterile branch collected by Siebold, and the leaves are lanceolate (6.5–9.6 cm long and 1.5–2.8 cm wide), wholly entire, and dark brown on both sides, and have very short petioles 2–5 mm long. These characters well agree with Blume's original description. On the other hand, such a form is not uncommon among Japanese specimens of 'Tsukubane-gashi', and it coincides with them also in the arrangement, texture and venation of leaves. bud-scales, and the hairiness of branches. Two sheets of specimens collected in Kiusiu by Rein and named as *Q. paucidentata* at Paris are undoubtedly identical with a common form of 'Tsukubane-gashi' too.

As pointed out by Hand.-Mazz. (1929) and Chun (1934), Chinese plants seem to be conspecific with Japanese 'Tsukubane-gashi'.

Quercus sessilifolia Blume, Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. **1**: 305 (1850), ut *Q. sessifolia*, emend. Miquel, Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. **3**: 207 (1867), e typo—Chun in Sunyatsenia **1**: 222 (1934).

Cyclobalanopsis sessilifolia (Blume) Schottky in Engl., Bot. Jahrb. **47**: 652 (1912).

Quercus nubium Hand.-Mazz. in Anzeig. Akad. Wiss. Wien. **59**: 137 (1922); Symb. Sinic. **7** (1): 49 (1929)—Camus, Gen. Quercus **1**: 227 (1938); Atlas 1: t. 10, f. 15–24, t. VII, f. 37–43 (1934)—Metcalf, Fl. Fukien **1**: 77 (1942).

Q. paucidentata Franchet ex Nakai in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **40**: 583 (1926), e typo—Ohwi, Fl. Jap. 421 (1953).

Cyclobalanopsis paucidentata (Franch.) Kudo et Masamune ex Kudo in Journ. Trop. Agric. **2**: 148 (1930).

Quercus Chingii Metcalf in Lingn. Sci. Journ. **10**: 482 (1931).

Cyclobalanopsis sessilifolia (Blume) Nakai in Journ. Jap. Bot. **15**: 202 (1939).

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31) **Sagina Taquetii** Léveillé and **S. maxima** A. Gray. Ohwi in 1942 divided *Sagina* growing in the coastal region of Japan into two species, *S. maxima* A. Gray and *S. Taquetii* Lév., mainly based on the seed character. He referred to *S. Taquetii* the southern plants with smaller dark brown seeds which are almost smooth and distinctly areolate on the surface. The seeds of the typical *S. Taquetii* f. *maritima* from Misaki in prov. Sagami, however, have low roundish pebbles on the surface as those of some northern plants. On the contrary, those specimens from prov. Hidaka of Hokkaido, prov. Ugo of north Honshu, etc. have almost smooth seeds as those of Okinawa. Also there are various interconnecting forms between the two extremes in seeds. So, in my opinion, the plants called *S. Taquetii* by Ohwi cannot be separated specifically from *S. maxima*.

Besides, it should also be pointed out that *S. Taquetii* Lév. is synonymous with *S. japonica* (Swartz) Ohwi. In October 1954, I have examined in Edinburgh the holotype of *S. Taquetii*, Quelpaert in littore (Taquet, no. 4125, Jul. 6, 1910), and also its fragment has been kindly sent me by the courtesy of Dr. Burtt. The type consists of very slender plants, and the seeds are minutely papillose-echinate on the surface under microscope, although they were described as 'laevia' in the original description.

Sagina maxima A. Gray, Bot. Jap. 382 (1859), in adnota—Hara in Rhodora **41**: 392 (1939)—Ohwi, Fl. Jap. 489 (1953).

S. litoralis Hultén, Fl. Kamt. **2**: 78, f. 8 (1928); Fl. Aleut. 169 (1937); Fl. Alaska **4**: 673 (1944).

var. **littorea** (Makino) Hara, comb. nov.

S. Linnaei var. *maxima* f. *maritima* Makino in Iinuma, Sômoku-dzusetsu ed. rev. **2**: 641 (1910).

S. maxima f. *littorea* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **25**: 156 (1911).

S. crassicaulis var. *littorea* (Makino) Hara in Journ. Jap. Bot. **13**: 556 (1937).

'*S. Taquetii* Lév.': Ohwi in Acta Phytotax. et Geobot. **11**: 251 (1942), cum f. *maritima* (Makino) Ohwi; Fl. Jap. 489 (1953).

Sagina japonica (Swartz) Ohwi in Journ. Jap. Bot. **13**: 433 (1937); Fl. Jap. 489 (1953)—Hara in Journ. Jap. Bot. **17**: 394 (1941).

S. Taquetii Léveillé in Fedde, Rep. **10**: 350 (1912), e typo.

32) **Chelonopsis moschata** Miquel. Miquel described *Chelonopsis moschata* based on a mixture of two different plants. Makino noticed their difference for the first time, retaining the name *C. moschata* for one of them, and describing the other

as a new species, *C. longipes* Makino. Koidzumi who examined the types of *C. moschata* at Leiden abandoned the name in 1930, and adopted *C. subglabra* and *C. longipes* for the two plants. Most of the later authors, however, have been following Makino's treatment.

In order to preserve general usage, I select the specimen no. 904, 351–238 at Leiden as the lectotype of *C. moschata*. The specimen was collected in Kiso of middle Honshu by Keiske Ito, and was unfortunately confounded with *C. Yagiharana* by Koidzumi. It has oblong leaves 6–7.5 cm long and 2.2–2.8 cm wide, and hairy calyces and pedicels.

Two Siebold's specimens are a mixture of *C. moschata* and *C. longipes*, and 6 other specimens collected by Buerger, Siebold, Textor, and Pierot (from Jidsuka of Kiusiu) belong to *C. longipes*. A specimen collected at Hokodate by Maximowicz with sharply serrate broader leaves is the type of *C. moschata* var. *jesoensis* (Koidzumi). *C. moschata* β. *subglabra* Miquel (var. *glabrior* on the label) collected on Mt. Hakusan is a form of *C. moschata* with large broad leaves (10–13.5 cm long, 3.8–5.8 cm wide), and glabrous calyces and pedicels.

Chelonopsis moschata Miquel, Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. **2**: 111 (1865), p. p. —Hara, Enum. Spermat. Jap. **1**: 196 (1949)—Ohwi, Fl. Jap. 1006 (1953).

C. moschata β. *subglabra* Miquel, l. c. (1865).

C. moschata var. *glabrior* Miquel, Cat. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. **1**: 73 (1870), nom.

C. subglabra (Miq.) Koidzumi, Fl. Symb. Or.-As. 15 (1930).

Lectotype. Honshu. In monte Kiso (Keiske Ito, Herb. Leiden no. 904, 351–238).

33) **Arisaema Thunbergii** Blume. There are 5 sheets of the specimens of *A. Thunbergii* at Leiden, and among them I choose the specimen from Blume's herbarium (Herb. Leiden no. 898, 88–117) prepared from a plant cultivated in the Botanic Garden of Buitenzorg as the lectotype of the species. Blume, in his original description, mentioned that the living plant was imported from Japan to the Botanic Garden of Buitenzorg, and his description seems to be based on that plant, as it agrees well with the specimen in having the appendix of spadix exasperate in the thickened part. Thus *A. Thunbergii* Blume is applied to the south-western race, as I have interpreted in 1935.

Two other specimens, Herb. Leiden no. 898, 88–119 collected by Siebold, and one from Nagasaki by Maximowicz (1863), belong to the same race too. Where as the specimen, Herb. Leiden no. 898, 88–120, which also bears Blume's handwriting, is identical with *A. Urashima* Hara which has entirely smooth appendix of spadix, and is distributed in the middle and northern parts of Japan.

Arisaema Thunbergii Blume, Rumphia **1**: 105 (1835)—Hara in Journ. Jap. Bot. **11**: 821 (1935); in Icon. Pl. As. Or. **1**: 54, t. 24 (1936)—Ohwi, Fl. Jap. 252 (1953).

Lectotype. Planta in hort. Bot. Buitenz. culta (Blume, Herb. Leiden no. 898, 88-117).

34) **Smilax higoensis** Miquel and **S. Oldhami** Miquel. In the Section Nemexia of *Smilax* with annual herbaceous stems, two distinct species can be defined in Japan, i. e. 'Tachishiode' and 'Shiode' in Japanese. The former species has erect simple stems scandent only in the upper part, leaves which are glaucescent and generally minutely papillose on the lower surface and often subtruncate at the base, and shorter elliptic anthers mostly 0.5–0.8 mm long when mature. While the latter has high-climbing and branching stems, leaves which are pale green and smooth or setulose-papillose on nerves beneath and often cordate at the base, and longer linear-oblong anthers 1–2 mm long.

Miquel's names for the Japanese species of Sect. Nemexia had long been misinterpreted until Koidzumi in 1930 & 39, having examined Miquel's types, correctly adopted *S. nipponica* Miquel for the former species ('Tachishiode'). Koidzumi, however, did not definitely identified *S. higoensis* Miquel and *S. Oldhami* Miquel, although he indirectly expressed his opinion that both names should not be applied to 'Shiode' by describing the latter as a new species, *S. Maximowiczii,* in 1930.

In the Rijksherbarium at Leiden, there is only one specimen bearing the name *S. higoensis* in Miquel's handwriting. The specimen consists of two young sterile plants with rhizome, one collected in Owari and the other with a label collected at Motohakone. Its leaves are narrow, 10–12 cm long and 1.3–2 cm wide. It agrees well with the original description, but the type locality 'm. Kinbo prov. Higo' is not mentioned on the sheet for unknown reason. It seems to be probable that they were collected by Keiske Ito in Owari where such a narrow-leaved form commonly occurs. *S. higoensis* has often been considered as a narrow-leaved form of 'Shiode', but it is certainly a narrow-leaved form of 'Tachishiode' and is identical with *S. nipponica* var. *angustifolia* Koidzumi. F. *tenuifolia* Hisauti is an extreme form with linear-oblong leaves only 7 mm wide.

The type of *S. nipponica* Miquel has elliptic or oblong leaves 7–8 cm long and 2.7–4 cm wide. A form with larger roundish leaves found mainly on the Japan-Sea side of northern Honshu can be named as f. *grandifolia* Hara.

The type of *S. Oldhami* Miquel from the Korean Archipelago by Oldham (no. 887) resembles 'Shiode' in general appearance, but on the basis of its ligneous stem, the venation of its leaves, and the character of its umbel with young fruits, it is identical with a spineless form of *S. Sieboldi.*

Thus the earliest specific epithet available for 'Shiode' seems to be *Smilax ovato-rotunda* Hayata (1920) described from Formosa, although its type has somewhat coriaceous leaves, as compared with a common form of 'Shiode'. A narrow-leaved form of 'Shiode' which has hitherto been called as var. (or f.) *higoensis* is here described as f. *stenophylla* Hara, and another form with broad leaves which are setulose-papillose on veins beneath is distinguished as f. *Maximowiczii* (Koidz.) Hara.

The relationship between the Japanese forms mentioned above and the varieties described from China remained unsettled, as the material from China at my disposal was inadequate.

Smilax nipponica Miquel in Versl. Meded. Akad. Wetens. Amsterd. Afd. Nat. ser. 2, **2**: 87 (1866): Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. **3**: 150 (1867)—Koidzumi in Act. Phyt. Geobot. **8**: 260 (1939)—Ohwi, Fl. Jap. 324 (1953)—Koyama in Quart. Journ. Taiwan Mus. **10**: 7 (1957).

Lectotype: in sylvis densis Insulae Nippon, fl. in Herb. Leiden, no. 903, 106-3162.

f. **tenuifolia** Hisauti in Journ. Jap. Bot. **16**: 565, fig. (1940), e typo.

Smilax higoensis Miquel, l. c. 88 (1866); l. c. 150 (1867), e typo.

S. herbacea var. *higoensis* (Miq.) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **7**: 135 (1893), quoad basionym tantum.

S. nipponica var. *angustifolia* Koidzumi, Fl. Symb. Or.-As. 9 (1930), e typo.

S. nipponica *β. higoensis* (Miq.) Makino in Journ. Jap. Bot. **6** (8): 17 (1930), quoad basionym tantum.

S. Oldhami var. *higoensis* (Miq.) Ohwi et f. *angustifolia* (Koidz.) Ohwi, Fl. Jap. 325 (1953), comb. nud.; in Bull. Sci. Mus. Tokyo **33**: 68 (1953), quoad basionym.

S. Oldhami f. *higoensis* (Miq.) T. Koyama in Quart. Journ. Taiwan Mus. **10**: 7 in adnota (1957), quoad basionym tantum.

Historical specim. examined. Japan. Owari (Keiske Ito, ster. in Herb. Leiden, no. 903, 106-3179—lectotype of *S. higoensis* Miq.); Honshu (Keiske Ito, fr. in Herb. Leiden, no. 903, 106-3172—type of *S. nipponica* var. *angustifolia* Koidz.)

f. **grandifolia** Hara, f. nov.

Folia majora rotundato-ovata 7-14 cm longa 5-11 cm lata subtus papillosa.

Typus: Honshu. Prov. Uzen: m. Haguro (Maekawa & Hara, Jun. 12, 1937, TI).

Smilax ovato-rotunda Hayata, Icon. Pl. Formos. **9**: 133, f. 48. 2 (1920).

var. **ussuriensis** (Regel) Hara, comb. nov.

S. excelsa β. ussuriensis Regel, Tent. Fl. Ussur. 150 (1861).

'*S. herbacea β. nipponica* Maxim.' in Bull. Acad. Sci. St.-Pétersb. **17**: 174 (1872), p. p., excl. basionym—Matsumura, Ind. Pl. Jap. **2**(1): 213 (1905).

'*S. herbacea γ. Oldhami.* Maxim.,' l. c. 174 (1872), p. p., excl. basionym.

S. Oldhami β. ussuriensis (Regel) DC., Monogr. Phan. **1**: 54 (1878).

'*S. Oldhami* Miq.': Komarov, Fl. Mansh. **1**: 486 (1901)—Knorring in Fl. URSS. **4**: 475 (1935)—Ohwi, Fl. Jap. 325 (1953)—T. Koyama in Quart. Journ. Taiwan Mus. **10**: 6 (1957).

S. herbacea var. *angusta* C. H. Wright in Journ. Linn. Soc. **36**: 97 (1903).

S. herbacea var. *daibuensis* Hayata, Icon. Pl. Formos. **9**: 131, f. 45, 4 (1920).

'*S. nipponica* Miq.': Makino in Journ. Jap. Bot. **6**(8): 17 (1930), *α. typica* Mak.

S. higoensis var. *ussuriensis* (Regel) Kitagawa in Rep. Inst. Sci. Res. Manch. **4**: 103 (1940).

f. **sadoensis** (Honda) Hara, stat. nov.

S. sadoensis Honda in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **65**: 163 (1952).

S. Oldhami var. *sadoensis* (Honda) Satomi in Hokuriku Journ. Bot. **6**: 28 (1957).

f. **stenophylla** Hara, f. nov.

'*S. higoensis* Miq.': Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **4**: 23 (1890).

'*S. herbacea* var. *higoensis* Makino' in Bot. Mag. Tokyo **7**: 135 (1893), excl. basionym.

Folia oblongo-lanceolata—lineari-lanceolata 5–11 (–14) cm longa 1–3.5 (–4) cm lata utrinque glabra.

Typus. Honshu. Prov. Sagami: Hakone (T. Nakai, Oct. 5, 1930 in TI).

f. **Maximowiczii** (Koidz.) Hara, stat. nov.

S. Maximowiczii Koidzumi, Fl. Symb. Or.-As. 10 (1930).

S. higoensis var. *Maximowiczii* (Koidz.) Kitagawa in Rep. Inst. Sci. Res. Manch. **4**: 103 (1940).

Smilax Sieboldi Miquel, l. c. 87 (1866); l. c. 150 (1867).

f. **inermis** (Nakai) Hara, stat. nov.

S. Oldhami Miquel, l. c. 86 (1866); l. c. 150 (1867)—Koidzumi in Act. Phyt. Geobot. **8**: 262 (1939).

S. herbacea var. *Oldhami* (Miq.) Maxim. in Bull. Acad. Sci. St.-Pétersb. **17**: 174 (1872), quoad basionym.

S. Sieboldii var. *inermis* Nakai ex Mori, Enum. Corea. Pl. 94 (1922), nom. nud.; Nakai, Fl. Sylv. Korea. **22**: 101 (1939)—Okuyama in Journ. Jap. Bot. **19**: 135 (1943).

Historical specim. examined. Korean Archipelago (Oldham, no. 887, 1863—type of *S. Oldhami* in L; isotype in GH). Korea. Suigen (Uyeki, no. 369, Aug. 23, 1912—lectotype of *S. Sieboldii* var. *inermis* in TI).

30) ツクバネガシ *Quercus sessilifolia* Blume の基準標本を見て，中井博士(1926&39)はアラカシの広葉品に近く葉は鋸歯があり葉裏が緑色である様に書いておられるが，これは何かの誤と思う。私が Leiden で見た基準標本は全体が濃褐色にあがっていて，狭長全辺な葉をもつており原記載ともよく一致した。葉柄は特に短く長さ 2-5mm であるが，この様な標本はツクバネガシに往々見られ，葉の着き方，枝，毛，葉質，葉脈，芽鱗などの性質もよく一致するので，従前通りツクバネガシの学名に用いてよいと思う。

31) ハマツメクサ　日本の海岸に見られるこの類を大井博士は主に種子の表面の模様でキタノハマツメクサとハマツメクサの2種に分けられた。しかし多くの標本を見るとこの性質はあまりはっきりせず中間のものもあり，又地理的にも分化していないので，この両形は *Sagina maxima* A. Gray の下に一種として扱う方がよいと考える。しかも *S. Taquetii* Lév. の基準標本はツメクサであってハマツメクサではない。

32) ジャコウソウ *Chelonopsis moschata* Miquel はジャコウソウとタニジャコウソウの混合であったため，小泉博士はこの学名を捨てられたが，現行命名規約では選定基準標本をきめてジャコウソウに用いるべきである。ここに伊藤圭介翁が木曾で採集された花梗や萼に毛のあるジャコウソウの標本を基準にえらぶことにした。なお β. *subglabra* Miq. というのは葉が大きく広く，花梗や萼に毛のないジャコウソウの一形である。

33) ナンゴクウラシマソウ Leiden にある *Arisaema Thunbergii* Blume の標本中にはウラシマソウも交つているが，原記載に一致する Buitenzorg で栽植された植物を基準標本にえらび，その学名をナンゴクウラシマソウに適用する。

34) ホソバタチシオデとシオデ　タチシオデとシオデは茎や葉の性質の外に，葯の長さで特にはっきりと区別できる。しかしその学名は長らく混乱していたが，タチシオデは小泉博士が同定された様に *Smilax nipponica* Miq. である。*S. higoensis* Miq. はシオデの狭葉形と考えられてきたが，私が Leiden で基準標本をみたところこれもシオデではなく，ホソバタチシオデであつた。この標本は肥後産ではなく伊藤圭介翁が尾張で採つたものと思う。*S. nipponica* var. *angustifolia* Koidz. もタチシオデの狭葉形であるが，その基準標本に‘細葉　牛尾菜　シホデ’と記してあるためか，小泉博士は和名をホソバシオデと記されたため，後に誤解されたようである。北陸に多い大きい円い葉をつけた形はオオバタチシオデと呼ぶ。

S. Oldhami Miq. はシオデに適用されることが多いが，基準標本は朝鮮産で若い果をつけたトゲナシヤマカシュウである。シオデに対する種名としては台湾から記載された *S. ovato-rotunda* Hayata が最も早いと思われるが，後者の葉はやや薄い革質である。シオデの狭葉形であるホソバシオデは f. *stenophylla* Hara と名付け，又葉下面脈上に乳頭状毛のある形を f. *Maximowiczii* (Koidz.) Hara として区別した。トガリシオデは葉下面脈上に僅かに乳頭状毛が散在するだけである。